



THE TRANSLATION METHOD OF PREPOSITION ON J.D SALINGER'S NOVEL OF THE CATCHER IN THE RYE TRANSLATED BY GITA WIDYA LAKSMINI

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ABSTRACT

This research tells about translation method of preposition. Preposition is the word that simple to translated, but it is complicate to find the good word, because there are so many meaning in dictionary. Even the translator does not always get the meaning from dictionary. This purpose of research is analyzing the translation of simple and complex preposition used in "J.D. Salinger's Novel The Catcher in The Rye. And to find out the kinds of translation methods in translating of simple and complex preposition on it. The method of research uses descriptive qualitative method. Technique of collecting data, the researcher uses documentation. Technique of analyzing data, the researcher uses constant comparative method by Glaser and Strauss with four steps are data reduction, data categorization, data synthetization and hypothesis. The result of research is translator use four translation method of preposition. There are literal translation, semantic translation, free translation and communicative translation. mostly translator uses literal translation. Preposition has many meaning in dictionary, that's why there are no word-for-word because researcher things that translator is process the translation of preposition. There are many kinds of preposition. The researcher dividing become two parts, are simple and complex (Randolph Quirk,1985). Simple preposition mostly available than complex in the novel. Because simple preposition is easy to find in the novel.

Keywords: *preposition, literal translation, semantic translation, free translation, communicative translation*

Introduction

Novel is influence everyone who likes reading. Novel from another country coloring the genre in Indonesia, especially from the western. The way how to read and know about the content of foreign novel, the people must be translating the language. Because, every country has the different language and culture. Language influenced by culture and language explained the different of culture in every country. Because, language is one of characteristic of culture and system of communication in every country. Language is the way to communication with each other people by sound or writing in every country. Specifically, Wardhaugh (1977: 3-4) claims that "language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. The term arbitrary in the definition does not mean that everything about language is unpredictable, for languages do not vary in every possible way. It means that we cannot predict exactly which specific features we will find in a particular language if we are unfamiliar with that language or with a related language".

Then, if the people understand about the language of the novel, their must be translate the book from different language, (the source language [SL] into the

target language [TL]). Translation is the way to transferring the different language to the aims language. It means, that translation is important to know the meaning of the SL. In the translation, there are some materials such as method and technique of translation which is must be able to understand. Because, translation is the way to tranfering the source language to target language. In this research, the researcher will focus on the method of translation by Newmark. The method of translation will be explain about how the method of translation in the novel. The method will show the result of translation in order to it can readable by TL.

The researcher want to analysis about how the translation of preposition in the novel. Because, there are many kinds of preposition that has problematic in every sentences. It translated with word for word, literal or idioms translation if the word with fixed preposition. as like ‘about’, it has three means (*tentang/mengenai, kira-kira, sekitar/sekeliling/keliling*), even when the translator think that ‘about’ shouldn’t to translate word by word..

Following the sentences above, the researcher interesting to analysis this research titled “The Translation Method of Preposition on J.D. Salinger’s Novel The Catcher In The Rye”. In this novel there are many interesting to analysis, then researcher choose preposition to analysis with 8 methods of translation from Newmark. In the preposition, there are many kind of meanings and problematics in the text, the data reasonable for analysis. And then, the application of preposition in the translation novel will analyzed with the method of translation. Besides that, preposition is deletion for make the translating is naturally. As like Marianne Celce from Universiy of California and Diane Larsen from School of International Training discussing preposition in “The Grammar Book An ESL/EFL Teacher’s Course” book (1983:251) said: “from an earlier discussion (see Chapter 2) we already know that in some cases the preposition is deleted. Sometimes this deletion is optional”. It is one of the reason why the reasearcher want to be research about preposition. Preposition in English is complex if it translated to Bahasa bec Based on the background of research, the researcher take some statements of problem, such as:

1. How the translation of simple and complex preposition on J.D. Salinger’s Novel “The Catcher in the Rye”?
2. What kinds of translation methods in translating simple and complex preposition on J.D. Salinger’s Novel “The Catcher in the Rye”?

Based on the statement of problem above, the writer take some purpose of research, such as:

1. To analysis the translation of simple and complex preposition used in “J.D. Salinger’s Novel The Catcher In The Rye”
2. To find out the kinds of translation methods in translating of simple and comlex preposition on “J.D. Salinger’s Novel The Catcher In The Rye”

Stake (2010:75) states, “Research designs are logical blue- print. The designs serve as ‘logikal’ plans, not ‘logistics’ plans often referenced by others”. It means that research design is the logical plans to make describe the minds to make a concept about something. In this research, researcher use qualitative descriptive, in order to, it will describe and explain by description of something with qualitative, because this research not about numerical. Zoltan Dornyei (2011:24) claims that “Qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analysed primarily by non-statistical

methods. Typical example: interview research, with the transcribed recordings analysed by qualitative content analysis”. According to Juanita Heigham and Robert A. Crocker (2009:5) “ the term ‘qualitative reasearch’ is an umbrella term used to refer to a complex and evolving research methodology. It has roots in a number of different diciplines, principally anthropology, sociology, and philosophy, and is now used in almost all fields of social science inquiry, including applied linguistics. These approaches use a wide variety of data collection methods, such as observation, interviews, open-response questionnaire items, verbal reports, diaries, and discourse analysis.

The main purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it existent at present. According to gay (1976) on Mahi M. Hikmat (2011:44) Descriptive research method is study that include data collection to test the hypotheses or answer the question that concern to the condition at time that running from the point of study. Qualitative and descriptive research method have been very common procedures for conducting research in many diciplines, including education, psychology, and social sciences (Hossein Nassaji, 2015:129).

Collecting data is very important to make the research has good step for analysing data. There are four kinds of technique of collecting data, are observation, questioner, interview, and documentation study (Mahi, 2011:72). The technique of collecting data in this research uses documentation study. Documentation technique is research and obtain the required data through the available data (Mahi, 2011:83). It can be described as follows:

1. Getting the original novel and its translation version.
2. Reading whole of both novels.
3. Marking the sentences which contain preposition in original novel and its translation in translation version novel.
4. Collecting the data as tabulation data.
5. Classifying the data into simple and complex preposition into Newmark theories.
6. Doing library to get relevant theories.

According to Patton (1980:268) on Lexy J. Moleong (1989:280) said that “data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing them into one basic pattern, category, and description unit”. In analyzing the data, there are three kinds of technique of analyzing data, are (1) constant comparative method, by Glaser and Strauss on their book titled *The Discovery of Grounded Research*, (2) data analysis method by Spradley the book titled *Participant Observation*, and (3) data analysis method by Miles and Huberman the book titled *Qualitative Data Analysis* (Lexy J. Moleong, 1989:287). The researcher uses constant comparative method by Glaser and Strauss. The process of analysis data is data reduction, data categorisation, data synthesisation, and compile the study of hypothesis (Lexy, 1989:288). The researcher employs 4 steps as follows:

1. Reading and comparing the original novel “*The Catcher in the Rye*” and its translation version.
2. Displaying the data tabulated preposition in the table.
3. Determining the data to the Newmark’s theories of translation techniques.
4. Explaining the data of each translation methods. It is also to determine of each technique.

Discussion

Prepositions are grammatical words or function words that mainly contribute to the grammatical structure of the sentence (Thornbury, 2002 in Jayakaran Mukundan, 2009:14). It means that preposition has contribute to the grammatical, that important to study on this research. Most of the common English prepositions, such as *at*, *in*, and *or*, are *simple*, that is, consist of one word, whereas other prepositions, consisting of more than one word, such as *along with*, *away from*, *out of*, are called complex prepositions (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985 on). There are two kinds of prepositions that will be analysis in this session. First is simple preposition (monosyllabic and polysyllabic) (Randolph Quirk, 1985:665), and second, complex preposition (two-word sequences and three-word sequences).(Randolph Quirk, 1985:669)

Simple Preposition

From a formal point of view prepositions can be divided into simple (consisting of a single word) and complex (consisting of two and more words) (Ales Klegr, 1997:51). There are two categories of simple preposition, monosyllabic and polysyllabic.

Monosyllabic Preposition

Monosyllable is word with only one syllable, monosyllabic is adj (oxford dictionary, 2008:284) it means that monosyllabic preposition is preposition that has one syllable as like *at*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *since*, *through*, *to*, and *with* in the novel of J.D Salinger titled *Catcher In The Rye*. In this research, the researcher wants to explain about the translation method of simple preposition.

1. Literal Translation

Source Language 1:

The reason I was standing way up **on** Thomson Hill, instead of **down at** the game, was because I'd just got back **from** New York **with** the fencing team, I was the goddam manager **of** the fencing team. (page 3)

Target Language 1:

*Kenapa justru aku berdiri di sini, **di atas** bukit Thomson ini, bukannya menonton pertandingan **di bawah sana**? Ini karena aku sebetul-nya baru saja balik **dari** New York **bersama** tim anggar. Kalian boleh percaya boleh juga tidak, aku ini manajer **dari** tim anggar sialan itu. (hal. 8)*

Explain:

On is many classifies, in this sentence *on* classifies of space as contact (me on Thomson Hill) (Marianne celce & Diane Larsen, 1983:258). As usually, simple preposition is simple translation use literal translation. In this sentence, *on* means *di atas* that is same with dictionary (John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily, 1975:404). Sometimes simple preposition is deletion to make TL very good and appropriate with SL. Bellow is figure of *on* (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:674):



Figure 4.1.1.1 *on*

The figure as like the sentence above, that *me* on Thomson Hill.

Down at is interconnect to explain the position. *At* in this sentence classifies of space as target (at the game) (Marianne celce & Diane Larsen, 1983:257) and *down* explain the game is under the Thomson Hills, the position of me is on Thomson Hills, so the sentence is down at, maybe the meaning of down at is *turun* but translator appropriating with context so just use *di bawah* to explain that the game is under Thomson Hills.

From classifies of space as a starting point from A to Z as like the below sets of space from Randolph Quirk (1985:674):

From : **X** —→ Figure 4.1.1.1 from

It is very appropriate with the context of SL.

With is classifies of space (in the same place as the team') (Marianne celce & Diane Larsen, 1983:258). Translator uses literal translation, because uses *bersama/dengan* is one family language that same with dictionary of John M. Echols (1975:650).

Of, translator is not deletions *of* in this sentence. Actually, without *dari* the sentences still readable, but translator wants make it clearer. But, in the sentence bellow, *dari* is need to make the sentence clearer. *dari* is same with dictionary (John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily, 1975:402) that translator uses literal translation.

2. Semantic Translation

Source Language 1:

She doesn't have all her marbles any more-she's old as hell-and she keeps sending me money **for** my brith day about four times a year. (page 52)

Target Language 1:

Dia sudah tidak punya siapa-siapa lagi – dia sendiri sudah tua banget- dan iaterus mengirimi aku uang hadiah ulang tahun empat kali dalam setahun. (hal. 76)

Explain:

For is simple preposition as monosyllabic preposition. In this sentence, *for* is deletion. Generally, simple preposition more flexible in translation. Translator can choose which one will be better as long as TL acceptable and readable. But some simple prepositions can't flexible as like *for*. In this part, *for* classifies as cause, reason, and motive (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:695). *For* in this session means *untuk* (John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily, 1975:252). For more readable, translator is deletion the meaning.

3. Free Translation

Source Language 1:

Boy, was she lousy **with** rocks. (page 55)

Target Language 1:

Ampun, aku rasa ia habis mengangkat batu-batu karang. (hal 80)

Explain:

With is simple preposition as monosyllabic preposition that usually translated with literal. But in this sentence, SL is very complicated. The researcher browses the sentence of 'lousy with rocks' that is not idiom. This is a kind of slang, often associated with a style of writing from the 1930s – 1950s involving private detectives. (www.usingenglish.com). It means as a literal translation is "*ampun, aku*

rasa ia seperti lousy dengan tangannya yang penuh dengan berlian”. It means that if her hand full of diamond is very heavy as like pick up the diamonds. So that, translator uses translation method of free translation.

4. Communicative Translation

Source Language 1:

All of a sudden, Ackley barged back in again, **through** the damn shower curtains, as usual. (page 34)

Target Language 1:

*Tiba-tiba saja, Ackley kembali menghambur masuk, **dari balik** tirai kamar mandi, seperti biasa. (hal.52)*

Explain:

Through (melalui) (John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily, 1975:590) in this sentence, the translator uses the capability to translate this sentence in order to make the meaning rational. *Melalui* in Bahasa used for the road commonly, then the translator use *dari balik* to make it acceptable and readable for shower curtains (Newmark, 1988:47). It is classifies from space as penetrate refer to shower curtains (Marianne celce & Diane Larsen, 1983:258).

Polysyllabic Preposition

Polysyllabic prepositions are normally stressed ; monosyllabic prepositions are normally unstressed. However, stressed monosyllabic prepositions are by no means uncommon. As like the sentence below, there are about polysyllabic preposition (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:668).

1. Literal Translation

Source Language 1:

The reason I asked was because Ackley never did *anything* on Saturday night, **except** stay in his room and squeeze his pimples or something. (page 36)

Target Language 1:

*Aku tanya Mal apakah ia keberatan kalau Ackley ikut. Soalnya Ackley tak pernah melakukan apapun di malam minggu, **kecuali** diam dalam kamar dan memenceti jerawatnya atau apalah itu. (hal. 54)*

Explain:

Except (ex'cept) is the part of simple preposition as polysyllabic preposition. It means in the dictionary of John M. Echols (1975:222) is *kecuali* same with translator use in this sentence to make it naturally. It is appropriate with the context of the SL. “The most common prepositions denotin exception are : except for, with the exception of, apart from, aside from, <esp AmE>, except, excepting, excludin, but, and save (formal). Except and excepting function normally, and but exclusively, in postmodifying phrases:

“All except(ing) the captain were rescued”(Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:707). It means, that except is usually uses to express exception and addition.

2. Semantic Translation

Source Language 1:

I wasn't supposed to come back **after** Christmas vacation, on account of I was flunking four subjects and not applying myself and all. (page 4)

Target Language 1:

Kalau nanti liburan natal ini usai, aku tidak bisa lagi kembali ke Pensey. Ini gara-gara nilaiku jeblok untuk mata pelajaran. Ini juga karena aku tidak mendaftar ulang atau apalah itu. (hal. 9)

Explain:

After is deletion or change with *usai*. *After* classifies as preposition of time (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:691). Translator changes the sentence, to make it readable and appropriate with the context that translator has independent rule with the team and the message still accepted with SL (Newmark, 1988:47). If the sentence is always use literal method, the TL will be bored to read, or unconnected with the sentence before.

3. Free Translation

Source Language 1:

In the first place, that stuff bores me, and in the second place, my parents would have **about** two hemor-raghes apiece if I told anything pretty personal about them. (page 1)

Target Language 1:

Pertama, bagiku, semua itu membosankan. Dan kedua, orang tuaku bisa langsung muntah darah kalau sampai aku cerita soal hal-hal pribadi tentang diri mereka. (hal. 5)

Explain:

About is deletion by translator because there is no need to translate 'about' in order to the meaning acceptable or it is about idiomatic usage. It means that translator can't translate it, adapting with the meaning of sentence (Newmark, 1988:46).

4. Communicative Translation

Source Language 1:

I left my bags right outside the booth so that I could watch them, but as soon as I was **inside**, I couldn't think of anybody to call up. (page 59)

Target Language 1:

*Aku tinggalkan segala bawaanku di luar bilik telepon sedemikian rupa sehingga tetap bisa aku awasi. Namun begitu **masuk ke dalam** bilik telepon umum, aku tak tahu siapa yang mau kutelpon. (hal 85)*

Explain:

Inside (in'side) is like outside, *inside* classifies of space as position, but in this sentence, TL becomes movement means *masuk ke dalam* is movement from outside and then enter to the booth. If translator uses *di dalam* "begitu di dalam bilik" it is more simple and naturally.

As like the figure below (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:674):

Figure 4.1.1.2 inside

In this session, translator uses communicative translation to make them acceptable and readable (Newmark, 1988:47).

Source Language 2:

It cost **about** ninety bucks, and all he bought it for was twenty. (page 52)

B. Complex Preposition

From a formal point of view prepositions can be divided into simple (consisting of a single word) and complex (consisting of two and more words). The group of potential complex prepositions gathered for the purposes of the study consists of a subset of complex prepositions: sequences of three and more words – *prep* + *complement* + *prep2* – for which the name ‘complex preposition of the prepositional phrase type’, or the PP preposition for short, is used (Ales Klegr, 1997:51).

Two-Word Sequences

In two-word sequences, the first word (which usually is relatively stressed) is an adverb, adjective, or conjunction, and the second word a simple preposition (usually *for*, *from*, *of*, *to*, or *with*) (Quirk, 1985:669). As like the sentence bellow, that the translation method uses, are:

1. Literal Tranlation

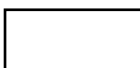
Source Language 1:

This teacher that taught biology, Mr. Zambesi, stuck his head **out of** this window in the academic building and told us to go back to the dorm and get ready for dinner. (page 5)

Target Language 1:

*Guru biologi, pak Zambesi, menjulurkan kepalanya **kela**ur dari jendela gedung sekolah lalu menyuruh kami untuk segera masuk ke asrama dan bersiap untuk makan malam. (hal. 10)*

Explain:



Out of (*'out of*) out of is the complex preposition as two-word sequences. Translator use literal trasnlation to this word (Newmark, 1988:45), it needs to make it naturally. *Out of* is classifies of space as negative direction (Quirk, 1985:674), as follows:



Figure 4.1.2.1 next to

The sentence bellow, there are three sentences about *next to*, that have same meaning and classifies is about space.

2. Semantic Translation

Source Language 1:

My hand still hurts me once in a while, when it rains and all, and I can't make areal fist any more-not a tight one, I mean-but **outside of** that I don't care much. (page 39)

Target Language 1:

Kadang-kadang, saat turun hujan, tanganku masih sering terasa nyeri. Sampai sekarang aku tak bisa membuat kepalan tinj –maksudku tinju yang bulat dan keras tetapi aku tak ambil pusing. (hal. 58)

Explain:

Outside of (out'side of) is complex preposition as two-word sequences. In this sentence, *outside of* is deletion. In the dictionary *outside of* is means *diluar* (John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily, 1975:411). SL want to explain about the fist is stronger than the think. So that, *outside of* deletion and change the language with another word, but the message still sending to the reader. If the method of translation uses word-for-word, then the SL will be awkward. This is the right choice of word.

3. Free Translation

Source Language 1:

I'm so damn absent-minded, I gave the driver my regular address, just **out of** habit and all-I mean I completely forgot, I was going to shack up in the hotel for a couple of days and not go home till vacation started. (page 60)

Target Language 1:

Saat itu aku agak linglung juga. Yang aku sebut ke supir taksi adalah alamat rumahku, karena sudah terbiasa – maksudku, aku benar-benar lupa bahwa aku berencana untuk menginap di hotel selama beberapa hari kemudian pulang setelah liburan dimulai. (hal 86)

Explain:

Out of in this case, it is deletion and change to *karena sudah terbiasa (just out of habit and all)* it means that *out of* in this case explain habit become more than just often even usually go back home. In this sentence, it classifies as cause, reason, and motive as like on account of. Because the function of *out of* in this part, the meaning become *karena sudah terbiasa*, it means that *out of* not only about position but reason and motive (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:695).

4. Communicative Translation

Source Language 1:

Except for a few pimpy-looking guys, and a few whory-looking blondes, the lobby was pretty empty. (page 69)

Target Language 1:

Selain segelintir cowok bertampang germo dan sejumlah gadis berambut pirang dengan penampilan seperti perempuan bayaran, lobi tersebut boleh dibilang kosong melompong. (hal 99)

Explain:

Except for (ex'cept for) in the book of Randolph Quirk (1985:669) the example is *except for Margaret, everybody was in favvour of the idea*. But in another part, it is in the middle of sentence. And the preposition is except at, so what is the different of except at and except for. Except for means *selain* and except at is *kecuali*. It is still one language family, in Bahasa there are not different meaning. But in Language is very important to make the different position after except. In this

sentence, except for is in the head of sentence. In Bahasa, if translator uses *kecuali* it must be a sentence before *kecuali*. So that, *selain* in this sentence, is acceptable.

Three-Word Sequences

The most numerous categories of complex prepositions are the type consisting of three words, as in the statements above that Ales Klegr and Rundolph Quirk said; Prep1 + Noun + Prep2: *in view of* the election (Quirk, 1985:670).

1. Literal Translation

Source Language 1:

And when this professor in the picture, that's really a German spy, sticks up his little finger with part of middle joint missing, to show Robert Donalt, old Phoebe beats him to it-she holds up *her* little finger at me in the dark, right **in front of** my face. (page 68)

Target Language 1:

*Dan begitu satu profesor dalam film, yang sebetulnya mata-mata Jerman, menunjukkan jari kelingkingnya yang cacat di buku jari tengahnya, ia menunjukkan jari kelingkingnya padaku dalam kegelapan, persis **di depan** mataku. (hal 98)*

Explain:

In front of (*in+noun+of*) in this sentence is complex preposition as three-word sequences. It is uses literal translation method because SL to TL is not different. Translator is appropriate with the real meaning. It is classifies as relative position preposition. Antonym of *in front of* is behind.

2. Semantic Preposition

Source Language 1:

I wasn't supposed to come back after Christmas vacation, **on account of** I was flunking four subjects and not applying myself and all. (page 4)

Target Language 1:

*Kalau nanti liburan natal ini usai, aku tidak bisa lagi kembali ke Pensey. Ini **gara-gara** nilaiku jeblok untuk mata pelajaran. Ini juga karena aku tidak mendaftarkan ulang atau apalah itu. (hal. 9)*

Source Language 2:

Anyway, they fell in love right away, **on account of** they're both so nuts about Charles Dickens and all, and he helps her run her publishing business. (page 138)

Target Language 2:

*Yah begitulah. Mereka kemudian langsung jatuh cinta, **gara-gara** mereka sama-sama tergila-gila pada Charles Dickens dan sebagainya. Si laki-laki itu kemudian membantu gadis tadi mengelola bisnis penerbitannya. (hal 198)*

Explain:

On account of (*on+noun+of*) is the complex preposition with three-word sequences on + noun + of. *On account of* is mean *karena/sebab*. In this sentence, translator uses *gara-gara*. *Karena/sebab* is one language family with *gara-gara*. The novel tells about young man when he was in the school, so the language must be following

with millennium language. It is appropriate with the context of SL that translation must be following the basic of character in novel.

3. Free Translation

Source Language 1:

I could hardly stop myself from sort of giving her a kiss **on the top of** her dopey head-you know-right where the part is, and all. (page 72)

Target Language 1:

Aku nyaris tak henti-hentinya mencium ubun ubun kepala kosongnya – kalian tahulah – persis di bagian belahan rambut, dan begitulah. (hal 103)

Explain:

On the top of (*on+noun+of*) same with the sentence above, but in this part, the translator is deletion it. But as like another sentence, preposition is always explain the position of somebody or something to make it clear where the positions exactly. The translator changes the word with the simple word that the readers understand.

4. Communicative Translation

Source Language 1:

In the first place, that stuff bores me, and **in the second place**, my parents would have about two hemor-raghes apiece if I told anything pretty personal about them. (page 1)

Target Language 1:

***Pertama**, bagiku, semua itu membo-sankan. Dan **kedua**, orang tuaku bisa langsung muntah darah kalau sampai aku cerita soal hal-hal pribadi tentang diri mereka. (hal. 5)*

Explain:

In the first place and *In the second place* is adverbial prepositional phrase (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985:662), because the preposition ‘in’ with the adverbial phrase ‘the first/second place’, the translator translating the word with *pertama* and *kedua*. The meaning is very simple and understood by reader.

Conclusions

Based on the research, that was written in previous chapters, the researcher concludes that it might be obtained several conclusions, as follows:

The research is about translation method of simple and complex preposition, that simple preposition is more than complex preposition in the novel of JD Salinger. Simple preposition is dominant in this novel than complex, as like *at*, *about*, *after*, *before*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *to*, and *with*.

There were six classifies, are: space (denoting spatial reations), degree, time, the cause or purpose spectrum, the means or agentive spectrum, and the other prepositions meanings. And the method of translation were four, are: literal translation, semantic translation, free translation and communicative translation. From the data, translator using four methods for preposition words.

In the research, the translation method most commonly used is literal translation method in simple and complex preposition. Commonly, for simple preposition, literal translation method was more dominant in this research than semantic, free and communicative translations methods.

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